

### The Bluffer Bluffed.

When Abraham the least called for 75,000 volunteers, he expected, doubtless, that the seceded States would immediately submit, in abject humility, to the tyranny he sought to impose upon them. He was slightly mistaken. They treated his call with contempt, as an affair of little consequence to themselves. He then called for 88,000 additional volunteers, to serve for three years, and proclaimed a blockade of all the Southern ports. Surely, he thought, that will frighten those seceders into submission. But he now finds, to his amazement, that the seceders have raised more men than he has, and he coops himself up behind 40,000 troops at Washington, afraid to execute any of his terrible threats, lest his arms should be disgraced by an ignominious defeat. "Pity the sorrows of a poor old Ape."

### A New Ally of the South.

Hitherto, when the States of our Southern Confederacy were at even in number, we looked almost exclusively to cotton as our most powerful ally. Cotton, indeed, was the great staple production of those seven States; and England, especially, was known to be so entirely dependent upon them for her supply of the article, that it was believed she would favor and assist us, as against the North, to such an extent as to render our subjugation forever impossible. We knew, also, that France was deeply interested in the cotton question, but we felt secure in our ability to command her interested friendship. Now, however, a new state of things exists. The secession of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and the probable secession of Kentucky and Missouri, renders tobacco an ally of the South, second only to cotton in power and importance. France makes a Government monopoly of tobacco, and derives from that monopoly an annual revenue of some thirty millions of dollars. The greater portion of the tobacco purchased by France is the growth of the border slave States. The present war interferes with the production and transportation of tobacco; and Louis Napoleon, who cannot afford to have his present revenues materially diminished, is therefore bound to favor our cause.

### The Military Relief Association.

This organization held its second meeting on Saturday last, the 25th inst. Funds to the amount of about \$385 had been collected and were paid in by three or four of the twenty-five members of the various Special Committees. Several hundred dollars, we are told, have since been raised. The following is a copy of the petition which is now being circulated for signatures among the people of the county:

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF POLICE OF LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI:

The petition of the undersigned, citizens and taxpayers of said County, respectfully represents that several companies of volunteers have been raised in the County for the defense of the liberties of the Confederate States; that some of those companies have already been ordered into service, and the others are shortly expected marching orders; that many of those volunteers are in needy circumstances, and will require aid to enable them to take the field, while their families will be exposed to want in the absence of those upon whom they are dependent; that large sums, raised by private subscription, have been expended upon the companies now in the service, and that more money will be required for the companies newly organized, and for the families of volunteers, than individuals will be likely to contribute with reasonable promptness; and in view of these facts, understanding that there is now in the County Treasury a surplus fund not immediately required for County purposes, the undersigned pray that your Honorable Board will appropriate that surplus, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of relieving needy volunteers, and their families, in this County.

The Board of Police will meet on the third Monday in June, when, doubtless, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted. We learn, however, that the surplus in the County Treasury is not sufficient in amount to afford adequate relief to the families of our volunteers. In that case, the people should instruct the Board of Police to levy a tax upon the property holders of the county in order to meet the exigency of the occasion. Private contributions should no longer be relied upon. Generous and patriotic men have already contributed their full share of a burden that should be borne alike by all, and the niggardly fellows who have refused to contribute voluntarily should be compelled to disgorge a fair proportion of that wealth which our gallant volunteers are going into the field to preserve and defend.

**JUST THE GUN FOR THE TIMES.**—Dr. W. B. Lindsay, of New Orleans, has invented a breech loading rifle cannon, which will send thirty shots per minute. It is simple in construction, and suited either for land or sea service. The Doctor, we learn, is having a rifle made upon the same plan of his cannon.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

**BANDAGES—ARMY PATTERNS.**—The following mode of preparing lint, bandages, etc., may not prove uninteresting at this time:

1 dozen 1 inch wide, 1 yard long.  
2 dozen 2 inches wide, 3 yards long.  
3 dozen 2 1/2 inches wide, 3 yards long.  
3 dozen 3 inches wide, 4 yards long.  
1 dozen 3 1/2 inches wide, 5 yards long.  
1 dozen 4 inches wide, 6 yards long.

12 dozen, or one gross, in small packages.

The instruction heretofore has been, "wash the muslin;" but this is now said to be wrong, the unwashed being regarded best, as the surgeon prefers that it should shrink. Lint soaked in better than washed, and that coarse linen is easiest prepared and best. Heavy linen, such as old table-cloths, etc., is preferable. It should be put in layers—in quarter, half or pound packages. This is the plan pursued by the regular army surgeons.

The bandages should be made of seven cent muslin, and should contain seven cent muslin. The bandages should contain five cent muslin of each kind; some packages entirely of the 2 1/2 inch bandage, as most of the latter are necessary.

**THE SUFFRAGE OR CORRUPTION.**—Already the effects of this lamentable strife are beginning to reach us. We have now only twenty-three weeks' consumption of American cotton in this country and at sea, which must speedily compel the spinners to lessen their production—an event only inferior in the misery it will cause to the civil strife now passing in America. The stock of East India cotton held in this port is considerable, being 250,000 bales, against 90,000 bales at this time last year, and great exertions will be made throughout the cotton districts of India, to occupy the ground which the American planters have vacated; but all changes of this kind must necessarily be progressive, and it is clear that we have very discouraging prospects to look in the face, arising out of the unhappy position of affairs in the Western world.—*Lit. Digest Times, May 24.*

### Black Republican Purdity.

We invite the attention of our readers to the expedition, on another page, of the shamless duplicity of Lincoln and his cabinet, in regard to Fort Sumter. The correspondence of Judge Campbell with Mr. Seward is sufficient, of itself, to consign Lincoln's Secretary of State to perpetual infamy. A plain statement of facts is laid before that official, and he is courteously invited to explain them, if he can, so as to relieve himself of the damning inference justly deducible from them; but he is silent. He has not a word of explanation to offer. He tacitly confesses that he has been guilty of such a breach of faith that it is unworthy to be recognized as the peer of gentlemen and men of honor.

The annals of treachery may be searched in vain for a parallel to the course pursued by Lincoln towards the Confederate States. His inaugural address was so drawn up as to be susceptible of different constructions, and he himself is now known to have construed it to the black Republican supporters as a war speech, while, at the same time, he was most solemnly assuring Southern men that he meant only peace. Our readers will remember, also, that, for weeks after his inauguration, the country was daily expecting to hear of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and that the New York Tribune, and other rabid abolition journals, undertook to defend the measure as one dictated by "military necessity." It now turns out that Seward, knowing that Judge Campbell was acting as an intermediary between the Government of the United States and the Commissioners of the Confederate States, made him the most positive and direct promises that Fort Sumter should be evacuated; and that those promises were made at the very moment while Mr. Seward knew that secret preparations were on foot for the reinforcement of the fort. Suspicious of his bad faith having at length been excited, Seward replied to a letter of inquiry on the subject—"Faith as to Sumter fully kept—wait and see." Judge Campbell did not have long to "wait" before he "saw" that he had been made the unconscious tool of a Government that was not ashamed to resort to downright and deliberate lying in order to accomplish its purposes. It is well that our people should understand the real character of the blood-thirsty wretches who are now seeking our subjugation. We can now estimate, at their true value, the glowing promises with which it was sought to lull us into a sense of security under abolition rule; and our hearts should be filled with gratitude to Heaven for so ordering events that we have not only escaped from the snares that were spread by our mortal enemies for our destruction, but our eyes have been opened to perceive the full extent of the awful peril to which we have been exposed.

### The Reign of Terror.

We perused, last week, a letter, addressed to a gentleman of this place by a relative in Maryland, which portrayed, in vivid colors, the bitter humiliations to which the patriots of Maryland are daily subjected by the tyrannical Government at Washington. The writer did not think it prudent to append his signature to the letter, lest he might be arrested; for nearly every letter he receives is found to have been opened. He was in Philadelphia when the intelligence of the surrender of Fort Sumter was received there, and he saw a fierce mob in possession of the city, threatening destruction to every man suspected of sympathizing with the South. He is well acquainted with the merchants there who have been engaged in the Southern trade, and he knows of only one house, among them all, that had the nerve to stand up for those who have made them rich. The others bowed before the storm, and affixed ropes to the lamp-posts before their doors for the hanging of secessionists. The pecuniary distress in the city is very great. Bankruptcy stares the wealthiest in the face, and the reign of law and order is at an end. The free expression of opinion, throughout Maryland, is suppressed by Federal bayonets. Men dare not give utterance to their real sentiments, because they know that they are powerless against the tyrant who has his foot upon their necks. They were, generally, unarmed. They have been robbed of the few arms they had. They cannot travel without passes, like so many slaves. They cannot leave the country with their negroes, and so insecure is that kind of property now felt to be, that an average slave will not command more money than an average horse. Let our free people look to conquered Maryland, and behold there a foretaste of the beginning of what is reserved for us, if the demons at Washington are permitted to work their will.

President Lincoln, it seems, threatens to hang as pirates all the Southern privateersmen, caught by the Government cruisers. The Richmond Whig throws Vattel's "Law of Nations" at him, as follows:

Vattel, in his old book, distinctly recognizes the belligerent rights of a people situated as we are. He says:

"When a nation becomes divided into two parties, absolutely independent, and no longer acknowledging a common superior, the State is dissolved, and the war between the two parties stands upon the same ground, in every respect, as a public war between two nations. Whether a republic be split into two factions, each maintaining that it alone constitutes the body of the State, or a kingdom be divided between two competitors for a crown, the nation is severed into parties who will mutually term each other rebels. Thus there exist in the States two separate bodies, who pretend to absolute independence, and between whom there is no judge. They decide their quarrels by arms as two different nations would do. The obligation to observe the common laws of war toward each other is therefore absolute, indisputably binding on both parties, and the same which the law of nations imposes on all nations in transactions between State and State."

The Whig thinks this covers the case exactly, and promises that, if Lincoln hangs Southern privateers, up shall go all the privateers of war captured by the Southern army.

**TOWNSHIPS AND SCENIC BEAUTIES IN VIRGINIA RIVERS.**—The Richmond Dispatch is so far to be informed that, among the other defenses of the Elizabeth and Nanamond rivers, are these admirable contrivances for giving an unexpected blow to an invading fleet. In one place, the river widens into a lake, and a chain of boats would damage seriously the largest squadron that ever floated on the waters. It is also said that the same contrivances either have been or are about to be arranged at various places along the coast. The batteries around Norfolk are in the highest condition, and any demonstration upon that point will be met in a manner that will make the eyes of the next generation of Virginians sparkle with delight when they open that illustrious page of his history.

**A GUN FOR THE TIMES.**—A citizen of Charleston has invented a gun which will fire 120 balls in a minute. We have seen it tried, but are not at liberty to particularize it present. Competent officers pronounce it a complete success. The inventor, an ingenious mechanic, has come to Montgomery for the purpose of exhibiting it to the authorities of the Confederate States.—*Charleston Democrat.*

### Virginia Correspondence.

**REMARKS, VA., May 29, 1861.**

**MONROE EDITOR:** I reached Lynchburg on Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, and got the two boxes of military clothing through.

Learning at Knoxville that our two Mississippi Regiments were ordered to Harper's Ferry, I hastened on and arrived in time. I had some difficulty in securing a conveyance to the camp, but finally got a horse. I was directed to the wrong camp, but fell in with Colonel Walker's Regiment, already on parade, (about 6 o'clock) and waiting for marching orders. Col. Boone, Judge Miller, Captain Beck, Leland and others, gave me a cordial greeting. I soon reached the camp of Col. Moore's Regiment and was recognized at some distance by the University boys. On the extreme of the camp I found the Lamar Rifles. The boys were very glad to see me. They were cooking and eating. A tin plate and a good drink of beer was soon offered me and I was invited to breakfast. I accepted the invitation. Warm ham and gravy, corn and wheat bread and coffee were set before me, in abundance. Just about the right time a boy entered the camp with a bucket of milk, which was soon distributed among the soldiers. I am thus minute for the benefit of mothers who may chance to read my letter. The boys get plenty to eat and they cook it well. I soon returned to town after the boxes, and it was not long before the contents were divided out and the Lamar Rifles all in uniform. You have no idea how well our company looked—a hundred strong and all equipped, and having improved in the drill, they made a very martial appearance, and I was proud of them. Every Mississippian had a right to be proud of our troops. From the way they were received and treated by the Virginians, they were proud of them too.

The camp was daily visited by ladies, who met and mingled with our troops, not as strangers, but as friends; formalities and etiquette were generally dispensed with, except when acquaintances were made, some introductions followed. The people of Lynchburg, and the ladies in particular, endeavored to show our troops by their kindness and hospitality. They sent many table delicacies to the camp and invited our soldiers to their houses. I found the boys all well except Delbridge and Boone. When the troops left Harper's Ferry, these two were removed to the residence of a distinguished lawyer. I expect they are at home by this time.

Our troops appeared to be in good spirits. They were ready and willing to meet our common foe, and if I am not deceived, will resist the tyranny of our "Northern brethren" to the bitter end.

After our troops left Corinth their march was an ovation all the way. Tables were spread at Knoxville and other places for them. Crowds of people at all the Depots and other places, were there to greet them—flowers and roses were lavished on them by the ladies. They were remarked by some of the troops that they had roses enough to have made a bed to lie on. It is not often a soldier's bed is one of flowers. If our boys cannot fight under these circumstances, they would not fight in any cause. I saw no Union flags, but secession flags all the way. East Tennessee and Western Virginia appeared to be in a blaze. I was surprised to find so much enthusiasm there. There must have been one thousand people at the Depot at Knoxville, and there were overtaken about two thousand troops. Some counties will cast a strong Union vote, but it will be, by no means, general. The die is cast and all classes are alive to the importance of vigorous action to defend our rights and honor. Andy Johnson and Tom Nelson are going about harranging the people—trying to array class against class. As Gov. Foote once said, they are very dear. They are really unsafe, I think, judging from the indignation manifested everywhere. The passengers on the cars began to grow for Andy Johnson at New Market and at every Depot until they reached Bristol. At Greenville (his residence) three groans were given and repeated—loud and long and ghostly were the groans!

I cannot allude to general news. You will find enough of that in the papers. The troops are being concentrated in large numbers at Harper's Ferry, and thence to Norfolk. Lincoln's force at Washington cannot retake Harper's Ferry. I have just had an interview with Capt. Bale, who had charge of the works and machinery at the Ferry. He says the force there now can resist any attack they are able to make. I have just visited the Tredgrew works and arsenal here. They are making guns from the largest size (Paixhans) or Columbids, to the smallest Howitzers. One hundred thousand well seasoned gunstocks were taken at Harper's Ferry. It takes five or six years to season them properly. I visited the Virginia troops here yesterday evening—witnessed a dress parade of about 2,500. It was magnificent. They are well drilled. The band, headed by a Drum-major in unique array, played the Marseilles Hymn. The audience (about three or four thousand persons) appeared to be electrified.

Virginia and North Carolina were a long time coming, but when they did come, they destroyed all the bridges behind them—left no way to retreat!

We have been quiet in Mississippi and take things cool, compared with Tennessee and Virginia. They never understood secession until very lately—a new light has burst upon their astonished visions, and now it is marvellously beautiful!

Mississippians are greeted very cordially in all this country.

The soldiers behave, generally, very well, as far as I can see.

The vandal mob government at Washington will have some trouble in subduing such a people. Yours,

**THE BLOCKADE TO BE DISMANTLED.**—We have seen a gentleman, in every way reliable, just from Washington, who states that it is a common rumor that Lord Lyons called on Secretary Seward, to-day, and announced to him that England would not recognize the present blockade. Certain it is that Lord Lyons called on Mr. Seward upon official business, and imparted something not altogether pleasant.

The rumor gains further importance from the fact that two English vessels were brought to Fort Monroe, on Tuesday last, not being allowed to enter Norfolk, and full time has been transpired to communicate that fact to the British Minister.—*Alexandria Sentinel, 17th.*

**SATA YOUNG, SENATOR.**—Planters and gardeners must not rely, as heretofore, on getting their garden seeds from the Eastern States. We advise them to be very careful in saving a good supply of turnip seed, as they will soon be ripe. We have heard it said the centre top branch of the turnip makes the best seed in this climate, but of this we know nothing of our own knowledge. Save the seed from the cabbage, beet and every other vegetable you can. Plant a late crop of Irish potatoes; they will make seed, if nothing more. Look to your interests in time.—*Tidewater Whig.*

### Five Additional Regiments Ordered into Service.

On yesterday Gov. Pettus received a requisition for five additional Mississippi regiments, to reinforce the Confederate army, and equipped, and there to await further orders.

This requisition will be responded to joyfully, without delay, by the gallant men of Mississippi, who are burning with anxiety to be led against the armies which the Lincoln-Seward Government has called into the field for the subjugation of the South. In less than six days, the number required to meet this demand will be on the line of march.

**COMPANIES ENLISTED IN THE CALL FOR FIVE REGIMENTS.**—The following companies are assigned to duty, under the requisition just received from Montgomery for five regiments, to rendezvous at Corinth:

**CAPTAINS.**  
Choctaw Guards, J. W. McPhail.  
Shoat Creek Rifles, L. S. Terry.  
Shoat Creek Rifles, L. S. Terry.  
Cherry Creek Rifles, John Herring.  
McClung Rifles, Edgar Sykes.  
Confederate Rifles, M. J. Payne.  
White Star Rifles, Thos. Root.  
Magnolia Guards, Jno. M. Lyles.  
Water Valley Rifle Guards, B. H. Collins.  
Barnstable Rifles, J. C. Walters.  
Gibsonville Rifles, W. S. Statham.  
Samuel Rifles, J. B. Seaton.  
Whispering Willows, J. H. Rogers.  
Vicksburg Southrons, D. N. Moody.  
Enterprise Guards, R. S. Wier.  
Columbus Riflemen, W. E. Baldwin.  
Wigfall Rifles, W. F. Beantley.  
Beantley Rifles, J. W. Ballou.  
McClung Rifles, M. J. Griffin.  
Oklahoma Rescue, A. J. Maxwell.  
Benton Rifles, W. H. Luse.  
Confederates, O. R. Singleton.  
Confederate Guards, W. S. Featherston.  
Westfield Rifles, G. J. Funchess.  
Yalobusha Rifles, F. A. Vaughan.  
Quinn Rifles, J. W. Wade.  
Hamer Rifles, C. A. Hamer.  
Mississippi Rangers, Jno. McGurk.  
Mississippi Rifles, M. Bell.  
Crystal Springs Southern, J. W. Welborne.  
Rights, J. C. Davis.

**ADAMS LIGHT GUARDS, No. 1.**  
1. S. E. Baker.  
2. S. E. Baker.  
3. S. E. Baker.  
4. S. E. Baker.  
5. S. E. Baker.  
6. S. E. Baker.  
7. S. E. Baker.  
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12. S. E. Baker.  
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14. S. E. Baker.  
15. S. E. Baker.  
16. S. E. Baker.  
17. S. E. Baker.  
18. S. E. Baker.  
19. S. E. Baker.  
20. S. E. Baker.

**MONROE OF THE SAME SORT.**—It must not be supposed that because a thousand troops have been called into the Confederate service from Mississippi, that the supply has been exhausted. There are now seventy-five additional companies of infantry and seventeen of cavalry and artillery anxiously awaiting orders, besides the "Home Guards," who are waiting for the fray, together with thousands of others who intend to have a place in the picture, near the flashing of the guns, before the war is over.—*Mississippi, 21st inst.*

### Speech of Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

The announcement that ex-Vice President Breckinridge would speak, drew the greatest crowd to the Court-house that ever assembled in this city. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, before the hour arrived, the City Hall, which, it is said, will accommodate four thousand persons, was densely packed, and thousands could not find standing room. That all might hear the gifted Kentucky orator, he had no choice but to ascend the steps of the Court-house, where, for nearly two hours, he held the vast crowd enthralled by his powerful argument.

Mr. Breckinridge discussed the issues now before the country as a patriot and statesman. He said that the Confederacy was not a party, but a people, and that the people of the South were entitled to the same rights and honors as the people of the North. He declared his purpose of following the fortunes of his State, which had so often honored him with places of honor and trust. But above all, he pointed out that Kentucky should be united, whatever position she may assume.

He showed that if Kentucky remained in the Federal Union, she might desire to be neutral, that she would have to furnish millions of dollars to support the Federal army, and that the Southern people, to whom we are allied by interest and by blood, certainly Kentucky had done right in refusing to send a soldier in response to Lincoln's call, and it was now necessary to decide whether she would pay tribute to the French army during the war with Russia. He favored arming the State in all events.

He did not believe that a state of armed neutrality could long exist. Kentucky was already in a state of rebellion. Gov. Magoffin's action in refusing to call out troops was endorsed by the French army during the war with Russia. He applauded by Kentuckians. The idea advanced in the late meeting here, that Kentucky was going to fight neither for Lincoln nor the South, but for the Union, was ridiculous. Our proud Commonwealth must play a manly part, as the French army during the war with Russia. He declared his purpose of following the fortunes of his State, which had so often honored him with places of honor and trust. But above all, he pointed out that Kentucky should be united, whatever position she may assume.

He thought Kentucky ought to call a Convention before the fourth of July, at which time Mr. Lincoln would be in the town of Paducah. He declared his purpose of following the fortunes of his State, which had so often honored him with places of honor and trust. But above all, he pointed out that Kentucky should be united, whatever position she may assume.

**WATERPROOF CLOTH FOR SOLDIERS' OVERCOATS.**—Twenty thousand times, rendered waterproof, and yet porous, were served out to the French army during the war with Russia. They were prepared after the following recipe: Take 2 lbs. 4 oz. of alum, and dissolve it in 10 gallons of water; in like manner, dissolve the same quantity of sugar of lead in a similar quantity of water. Mix the two solutions. They form a precipitate of the sulphate of lead. The clear liquor is now withdrawn, and the cloth immersed for one hour in the solution, when it is taken out, dried in the shade, and the process is repeated. The cloth is now as waterproof as the duck's back, and yet allows the perspiration to pass somewhat freely through it, which is not the case with gutta percha or India-rubber cloth.

**POWER MANUFACTURED IN MISSISSIPPI.**—The Memphis Appeal has received a very satisfactory specimen of gunpowder, which was made by Mr. W. White, in the town of Paducah, Miss. The Appeal learns from Mr. White that it is his intention to make a hundred pounds a day, if the necessary supply of sulphate can be had. We see it stated that in East Tennessee this material is being worked, and that in Alabama vigorous efforts are making to work the immense deposit that exists in one portion of the State. Gunpowder will soon be an article of plentiful production and ready use in the South.

### Important from the Gulf. The British Cruisers There.

The Key West correspondent of the Express communicates news this morning of the highest importance. The British fleet which Lord John Russell announced in the House of Commons, the other day, as having been dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico to look after British interests, is reported off Cape Florida. The entire number of vessels is not given—but it certainly includes a three-decker of ninety guns, and three steam screw-sloops—namely, not a frigate. A lieutenant of one of the vessels, had put off to one of the reefs to acquire a fourth vessel, the *Styx*, had been at Key West—wherever we infer that that vessel, famous for the pranks that she used to play with some of our vessels, pending the right of search controversy—some years ago—is also one of the squadron.

In this connection, the news from the Blockading fleet off Charleston is extremely interesting. One British vessel, from Belfast, is now appearing, after having been chased by the Niagara, succeeded in running the blockade, while several others, on making their appearance off port, were ordered off, and the order, of course, had to be obeyed.—*New York Register.*

**PROTEST OF THE NEW YORK WOMEN.**—A number of ladies born in the border States, but now residing in New York, have published an address to the Union Defence Committee of the city of New York, in which they say:

"They wish to protest against the deliberate and systematic poisoning and fostering, by many of the New York daily newspapers, of a cruel, savage and rubber-like spirit of war—a spirit of blood-thirsty malignity and unmanly hatred, prompting to deeds of murder and rapine—a spirit belonging to wild men and wild beasts, but which ought to be rebuked among citizens of a humane and free government. It shows itself most in the recommendations to make war on helpless women and children. The editors of the Tribune, Times, Courier and Sun, not one of them, it is believed, a native of the State whose dignity they thus degrade, do not hesitate to urge measures that involve inevitably the destruction of entire families; the laying waste of cities, by way of precaution; the planning of raids into neighboring States to drive out the proprietors of the soil, and take possession of it as a reward for military services. Their bestiality has already provoked indignant comments from the Canadian press, which, with the fresh memories of Indian and Chinese massacres by England, pronounce the United States Government in advance of all despots, to be the worst of these profligate. It is respectfully suggested that there should be a stop put to this."

### I. O. O. F.

**To the Fraternity of Odd-Fellows throughout the United States:**

WHEREAS, official information has been received by Chickasaw Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., held at Memphis, Tenn., that one Silas Weaver has visited several lodges of the order in different States and obtained the loan of money thereon, and has been using the same for the purpose of procuring arms and ammunition for the use of the Confederacy, and producing a travelling card purporting to be regularly issued by our lodge; and whereas, said Silas Weaver is an impostor, and said card forged and fraudulent, it is therefore ordered, this 15th day of May, 1861, by Chickasaw Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., that the said Silas Weaver be and he is hereby published to the world as an impostor (as no such person has ever been a member of our lodge, or any such card ever issued). The fraternity are hereby cautioned against receiving said Silas Weaver into their lodges or granting relief on said card. All papers friendly to the order will confer a favor upon the fraternity, and this lodge in particular, by copying this notice. He is thus described, by one of the defrauded lodges: "A person of pleasing manners and gentlemanly deportment, tall, dark hair and whiskers, of prepossessing appearance, about thirty-eight years of age."

By order of the lodge,  
JAS. C. FLEMING, N. G.  
Geo. T. HERN, Secretary.

### Circular.

**AND INSPECTOR GEN'L'S OFFICE.**  
Montgomery, Ala., May 16, 1861.

The rank and file of volunteers received into the service of the Confederate States for during the war, may, at their option, be discharged at the end of the three years, to be replaced by others who may wish to engage; but the organization of the several companies, battalions and regiments will continue during the war.

By order of the Secretary of War,  
S. COOPER,  
Adj't and Inspector General.

### JEWELS ON THE ALTAR OF HER COUNTRY.

The Richmond Examiner records the following worthy example of noble patriotism:

One of the most amiable and fashionable young belles of our city, on yesterday placed in the hands of a friend her casket of jewels, valued at \$1,200, which she instructed him to sell to the best account, and appropriate the proceeds to the benefit of such volunteer soldiers as the State might require assistance. This generous gift was not all, however; she promised to put by, from her "pin money," one dollar each day, as long as the revolution might continue, the aggregate to be handed over quarterly, to the responsible party, for the same use as above. Lastly, she has patriotically determined never to wear a jewel, or ornament of any kind, until the independence of the South is recognized by the Federal Government and the world.

**POST OFFICE STAMPS.**—There seems to be anxiety in regard to postage stamps, when the Confederate Government, through the Post Office Department, takes charge of the service. There need be no alarm on this score, for a design has been selected, and a contract partially made, for a supply. The new stamp is very beautiful, and quite in contrast with the old. The size is a trifle larger, and in the centre is an elegant steel engraving of Washington, a figure taken from his well-known portrait painted by Stuart. It will meet with universal approval, and will probably meet the public eye early in June, or as soon thereafter as practicable.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

**HOW THE NEW YORK REGIMENT DELAYED IN THE MEXICAN WAR.**—The Charleston Mercury says:

It was the *en dit* in the army, that Col. Burnett, of the New York regiment, wrote to Gen. Shields, saying: "You have, in your report, done injustice to the New York regiment."

The report of Shields was prompt enough: "You are right! Had I done them justice, I should have said that they ran like a pack of d—d devils, and their Colonel at the head of them."

Ten thousand Federal troops are in Virginia. The 7th New York Regiment occupies Arlington Heights, while the 6th is throwing up breastworks there.

Fifty horse Virginia cavalry were captured within a week.

It is reported that the Mount Vernon was nearly sunk before reaching Alexandria, having been injured severely at the Navy Yard previous to her departure.

It is supposed that Harper's Ferry and Norfolk will simultaneously be attacked.

An advance from Culpeper is anticipated.

The Postmaster General orders the discontinuance of the mails, and annulment of contracts in all the seceded States, except Tennessee.

Massachusetts, May 24.—Federal troops in large numbers are in possession of Alexandria. Col. Elsworth was shot and instantly killed by Mr. Jackson, proprietor of the Marshall House, the secession flag over whose house was attempted to be removed.

The secession flag was cut to pieces by the laymen of Elsworth's Zouaves.

All the Alexandria troops are safely here.

The Federals have sent a cavalry regiment towards Harper's Ferry.

### BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

**THE SOUTH AGAIN VICTORIOUS!**

NASHVILLE, May 27.—Private dispatches received here today to the Daily Gazette from Richmond, say that the Federal troops did make an attack upon Harper's Ferry on Saturday, but they were repulsed.

**STILL ANOTHER VICTORY!**

On Sunday a fight took place at Hampton, near Fort Monroe. Six hundred Federals were killed and wounded. The Southern loss was only fifty.

**The Virginia Election.**

Richmond, May 27.—Partial returns of the vote on the secession ordinance show that in eighteen counties, only thirteen votes against it were polled.

**BALTIMORE, May 27.**—A large number of troops are passing over the railroad for Washington.

**NEW YORK, May 27.**—The statement published throughout the North that Sewell's point had been captured, eighty-four Federals killed, from three to four hundred Southerners killed and wounded, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to me, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be waived.

**REPORT OF THE PICKETS NEAR FORT MONROE.**—The pickets near Fort Monroe were surprised and three hundred Southerners captured. It is neither confirmed or denied.

**WASHINGTON, May 27.**—The President and General Mansfield were simultaneously informed of startling hostilities on the part of the Southerners, while Col. Elsworth's funeral was in progress.

Heavy firing and a dense smoke was seen southward, but the former was attributed to Federal guns, the latter to the Federal camp fires. The utmost vigilance prevails on the part of the Federals to guard against surprise.

A skirmish is reported on Arlington Heights, but there are no particulars given.

The report of an attack on Harper's Ferry is not confirmed.

Henry Connolly is appointed Governor of New Mexico.

The report that the Federals had monopolized the English factories of arms is contradicted.

Seven bridges and fifteen miles of the track of the railroad west of Alexandria have been destroyed.

Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Major-General.

**LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 27.**—The introduction of guns into the State from the North, is confirmed.

Garret Davis and friends rely upon the constitutional guarantees of the right of citizens to bear arms.

The indications are that most of the arms will fall into hands which will not, under any circumstances, fight for Lincoln's cause, but will use them to sustain Kentucky's absolute neutrality, and in case that is impossible, in defense of their homes and the freedom of the South.

Their introduction is considered by the pure conservative State Rights party, who undoubtedly are a vast majority of the State, as a god-send.

In some cases they are said to be placed in the hands of the South, subject to the order of Kentucky's legitimate authority.

**BALTIMORE, May 27.**—Judge Taney has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* for John Merriam, directed to Judge Cadwalader. The latter refuses to obey the writ till he can obtain advice from Washington. Merriam is at Fort Monroe.

Judge Taney has issued an attachment against Cadwalader, returnable to-morrow.

Federal fortifications guarding approaches to Baltimore are rapidly progressing.

The *Achille* has arrived. Gen. Butler has been reinforced by 1,000 men. The *Achille* left Norfolk it was understood that the city would be attacked on Monday. The Southerners are confident that the place is impregnable.

The bridge connecting Old Point Comfort and Hampton has been burned by the Southerners.

**WASHINGTON, May 27.**—The Southern mails have been forwarded by way of the West, will be continued until June 1st.

Five and a half millions bonds of the Government loan have been awarded at 85c. Upwards of two and a quarter millions of treasury notes are at par.

It is reported that the Zouave pickets were attacked; after several rounds, the Southerners retired leaving six captured.

The 7th New York Regiment has been ordered home.

The Minnesota and three other vessels leave Fort Monroe to blockade Charleston harbor.

A traveller, from Richmond yesterday, says the train on which he travelled brought one thousand Southern Carolinians. At Manassas Gap there are 5,000 Southerners, tolerably equipped; they are throwing up entrenchments, believing that Harper's Ferry will be attacked, they move in that direction.

The correspondent of the New York Times says that the inhabitants of Alexandria are sullen and disaffected. Fortifications are being erected there, including a bank one mile long and several feet high.

Twenty thousand more abolitionists have been called to Washington.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Alexandria. Snowden, the editor of the Gazette, refused to publish the proclamation declaring martial law. Printers from the ranks took possession of the office and published the paper.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune says that probably an overwhelming movement against Richmond will be made within the week. Washington correspondents of the New York Independent observes that the possession of Harper's Ferry may be secured by a flank movement from Alexandria and Washington.

The Southerners are evidently preparing for action. They are entrenching Manassas Gap Junction.

Gen. Lee's advance, via Harper's Ferry, on Manassas Gap Junction, will be immediately followed by Gen. Butler's advance on Norfolk.

Gen. Butler anticipates reaching Richmond by the 29th of July.

Gen. Patterson will throw a mass of troops down the Maryland line from Chambersburg, in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

**PADUCAH, May 27.**—A company of forty men, from Carbonate, Illinois, passed through here today to offer their services to Jefferson Davis. They were warmly welcomed by the citizens, and presented them with money and a flag.

**BOSTON, May 27.**—The brig *Eliza Dean*, taken as a prize to Brunswick, after eight days' detention, has been released by Gov. Brown.

The steamer Massachusetts sailed for Fort Pickens to-day. She was heavily laden with munitions of war.

**NEW YORK, May 27.**—A Zouave Colonel, with \$2,400 raised for his regiment, has been missing for ten days.

A merchant was arrested to-day by Superintendent Kennedy, for using seditious language.

Capt. Kennedy, who commands the Pensacola fleet, has been ordered home.

**WASHINGTON, May 24.**—Jas. Casey, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, vice Scarborough, resigned.

A letter from Harper's Ferry also states that a large quantity of European arms, powder, percussion caps and machines for making caps, have arrived.

**St. Louis, May 24.**—Judge Treat has given his opinion in the McDonald habeas corpus case that the Federal Courts have jurisdiction in such cases.

**WASHINGTON, May 24.**—The Union Convention is in session, nearly every county being represented. Unconformable Union is the prevailing sentiment.

**NEW YORK, May 24.**—A letter from Virginia states that from 50,000 to 60,000 troops are in Virginia, concentrated at or within half of Richmond and Norfolk.

**WASHINGTON, May 24.**—Col. Elsworth's personal friend, Lincoln is deeply affected.

The bells of the city are tolling, the buildings covered with caps, and the flags are at half-mast. The remains of the departed Colonel are lying at the city yard.

The Government has started intelligence from Baltimore that loud and prominent Union men are secretly abetting the secessionists